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BAYLET ON FRANCE-ALBANIA TRADE RELATIONS

AU131503 Paris AFP in English 1442 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Claudine Canetti report]

[Excerpt] Tirana, Sept 13 (AFP) -- Albania wants to develop closer political and economic relations with France, French Secretary of State for External Affairs Jean-Michel Baylet said today at the end of a two-day visit to Tirana.

Mr. Baylet, the first French minister to visit Albania, headed a delegation of about 60 French businessmen and journalists which left Albania yesterday after a remarkably open visit for a country considered one of the most isolated in the world.

"We talked in a very direct way, with no taboos whatsoever," Mr. Baylet said after meetings with Albanian leaders, including Prime Minister Adil Carcani and Foreign Minister Reis Malile. Subjects brought up included human rights, Mr. Baylet said.

However, the Albanians stressed in talks with the French minister that their wish for a rapprochement with France in no way marked an "opening" of their country to the world.

Mr. Baylet commented on the "exacerbated nationalism" and the "ferocious independence" of Tirana. He said the Albanians were "very hard on the Soviet Union," and saw no improvement in their relations despite the arrival to power in Moscow of Mikhail Gorbachev.

Albania considers itself the torchbearer of communism since it cut off tension with the Soviet Union in 1960. It also broke ties with Yugoslavia in 1948, and with China in 1978.

While trade relations were at the heart of talks between Mr. Baylet and his hosts, the French minister stressed that developing them would take time since Albania's Constitution forbids buying on credit.

France accepted an Albanian proposal to set up a bilateral trade development working group comprising French industrialists and officials of the Albanian Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Baylet delivered a note from French President Francois Mitterrand to Head of State Ramiz Alia, the successor of Enver Hoxha who maintained absolute power over the Dalmatian coast country for 40 years.

ALIA, OFFICIALS RECEIVE BURMESE AMBASSADOR

AU151434 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 15 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Tin Sein, yesterday. Attending the ceremony of handing over the credentials were also the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj; and director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zeqi Agolli.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS NEW PRICE MEASURES

AU152042 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on additional measures to compensate for the losses caused to our national economy by the natural disasters in 1984 and 1985.

In order to intensify the effect of the thrifty use of energy, water, and raw material resources, as well as certain consumer goods, and in order to create incentives for additional production, new purchasing prices are being introduced in production and private consumption.

The average price for electric power for industrial use, as of 1 October 1985, will be increased by 58 percent, and for the use of the population on everyday life this price is increased by 41 percent. By 16 September 1985 the prices of gasoline and diesel fuel will increase by 25 percent, the prices of heating fuel will increase by [figure indistinct]. The use of liquid fuel for electric power is banned in the heating of departments, offices, mountain shelters, and private hothouses. An increase of the supplies of coal and lumber for the population is envisaged.

The price of drinking water for industrial needs is increased from 11 to 40 stotinki per cubic meter, while the price of drinking water for the population is increased from 6 to 10 stotinki. The prices of telephone rates for economic and other organizations will be increased from 2 to 5 stotinki; the telephone rates for the population will be increased to 3 stotinki.

The import of alcoholic beverages with high alcoholic contents is restricted and their prices are considerably increased. By 16 September 1985 the prices of imported and licensed cigarettes are to be increased, the prices of original, special, and luxury beer will increase by 35 percent, the price of coffee beans will increase to 24 leva per kg, the prices of luxury sugar and chocolate goods will increase from 25 to 38 percent, the prices of special luxury cheeses will be increased to 42 percent, pork meat prices [words indistinct] will increase to 5 leva per kg, [word indistinct] meat prices will increase by 7 percent, the prices of canned meat and vegetables will increase by approximately 20 percent, the prices of luxury sausages will increase by approximately 40 percent, some construction material prices will increase from 20 to 38 percent, electric household appliance prices as well as house paint and enamel prices will increase an average of 30 percent, and the prices of automobiles will increase by approximately 12 percent.

It is planned to increase the prices of public services for the population by an average of 13 percent, so that their range and quality may be improved.

By 1 October 1985 the prices of deposit [depositno] glass and plastic packing materials for supporting use [podporna upotreba] will increase, without changing the prices of the products. By 1 October 1985, in all public catering establishments and cafeteries -- excluding student cafeterias, children's catering services, and hospital catering services -- new recipes for meat meals will be introduced so that the meat may be economically used and the sale of meals and other products in small portions is envisaged.

In changing the prices, the basic concern of the Council of Ministers was to affect the material situation of the population as little as possible.

For this reason the retail prices of basic, first necessity foodstuffs and other consumer goods are not being changed. This applies to the following goods: bread, flour, oil, sugar, ripe beans, rice, noodles, eggs, veal, beef, poultry, lamb, fresh sausages, fish, fresh milk and sour milk, white cheese and yellow cheese, children's food, basic vegetables, potatoes, onions, cabbage, and others, as well as the prices of fresh and canned fruit, ordinary beer, nonalcoholic beverages, clothing, and footwear, furniture, coal, heating lumber, as well as other foodstuffs and consumer goods.

The supply of the population with foodstuffs and other goods of local production and of imported goods is guaranteed. At the same time we envisage additional measures for the production of more goods for the population, and for making available more raw materials and energy for our national economy.

The decision envisages that the economic organizations and people's councils should use social funds to assist families with many children, pensioners, and members of workers collectives with lower incomes, so that part of the increased expenditures for heating may be covered.

Fodder has been secured for the feeding of animals, for public and private farms, and measures have been adopted for increasing the number of animals and for their production.

Measures are being adopted for improving the water supplies of inhabited settlements and for expanding the irrigated areas. For this purpose a national fund for water supply and for irrigated agriculture is being established. The basic part of the financial means coming from the increase in prices, part of the profits of economic organizations, and other resources will be invested in this fund.

In addition, a fund for assisting agro-industrial complexes is being established, with the purpose of ensuring the labor remuneration of the agricultural workers and guaranteeing the financing of urgent economic needs, so that no new difficulties may arise in the development of agriculture. This fund will be formed from the deductions of the incomes of economic organizations, from industry, construction, and other national economic branches. The executive committees of the okrug and municipal people's councils and economic organizations for bread production, for trade and public catering, and the agro-industrial complex are entrusted with the task of organizing the most efficient production, trade with, and use of bread in all spheres of consumption by encouraging the public organizations and the entire population to struggle against the squandering of bread, and to organize the collection and use of all food remnants from organizations and private households.

The decision expresses the conviction of the government that the measures adopted will be correctly understood by the workers class, by the agricultural toilers, by the people's intelligentsia, and by our entire people, as measures imposed by the existing situation, and expresses the hope that everyone will most actively participate in the implementation of these measures.

BRITISH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY APPEALS FOR ANTONOV

AU141742 Sofia BTA in English 1622 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] London, September 14 (BTA corr) -- The charges against the three Bulgarians Antonov, Vasilev and Ayvazov of complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II are based solely upon the testimony of the Turkish terrorist and criminal Mehmet Ali Agca, who is currently serving a life sentence.

However, Agca's "proofs" were found to be completely false regardless of the fact that investigating Magistrate Martella took three full years and several visits to the U.S. to prepare his charges for the trial, which started on May 27, 1985, reads an appeal by Dr. Brian Skipp, chairman of the British-Bulgarian Friendship Society.

Emphasising that Sergey Antonov is the victim of the cold war policies, resurrected by certain circles in the West, the letter appeals to the representatives of the progressive socio-political circles in Great Britain to demand a search for the true facts surrounding the assassination attempt against the pope and the complete triumph of justice for Sergei Antonov.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS ANTONOV TRIAL RESUMPTION

AU151741 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Interview with Yavor Tsakov, "our special correspondent" in Rome, by an unidentified announcer in the studio; date not given]

[Text] [Announcer] On Wednesday the trial in Rome will be resumed, a trial for which the Western press should find another label, since the "Bulgarian trail" will no longer prove useful. This is the conclusion we reached together with our special correspondent Yavor Tsakov in our program "Sunday 150" at the end of the first stage of the trial. Comrade Tsakov, can you say that things have changed, now that nearly 2 months have elapsed since the event?

[Tsakov] There has been no change, because the accusations against the Bulgarians and Bulgaria at this trial are absolutely unfounded. There are no proofs, and there are even no motivations likely to evoke even the least suspicion of guilt. This is why all attempts to revive the lie in some sort of artificial form, after the court's summer vacation, seem downright suspicious. Shady characters from the neofascist organization Gray Wolves were sought out as witnesses in the hope that some of them might support, at least symbolically, Agca's statements about the "Bulgarian trail" in the assassination attempts against the pope. Agca proved to be an insufficiently trained actor in support of the invented accusation, and now the authors of the provocation can only rely upon the hope that they will at least find somebody to support Agca. I am convinced that these hopes will remain vain.

[Announcer] Several observers at the trial, including those of the bourgeois press, are calling this trial an incredible show, at which tragedy and farce are going hand-in-hand. There is certainly some sense in these comparisons?

[Tsakov] The tragedy applies to Sergey Antonov who has been deprived of freedom for nearly 3 years. The farce, on the other hand, consists of the fact that a criminal like Agca is making fun of the Italian justice organs, which have no other choice than to listen to him in the hope that he will, despite everything, tell some truth. How long this show will go on, whether until the end of the year or until next spring, no one can say. It appears that the members of this court will try to be more objective than their predecessors during the investigation period. Objectivity, however, demands that the accusation against the Bulgarians be dropped without looking for nonexistent facts, and without trying to avoid other facts that are well known but inconvenient for the Italian justice organs. For me, there is one most important question, and that is: Will the court be courageous enough to tell the truth -- which is evident -- or will the truth remain concealed behind general phraseology, thus preserving the doubts about the definitely shaken yet constantly repeated claim of Bulgaria's involvement?

[Announcer] It is still too early for prognostications, but as far as I can understand from the questions you are raising, there is a prognosis. Can you tell us when Sergey Antonov will be interrogated? I think that he is the only defendant sitting in the dock who has not yet been interrogated by the court.

[Tsakov] If every doubt is interpreted to the advantage of the defendant Sergey Antonov, which is one of the basic principles of Roman law, his interrogation will not take a long time. He was accused by Agca, and no one should any longer believe the Turkish criminal. I suppose, without being sure, that Antonov will be interrogated only after it is established whether some of the Gray Wolves, to whom so much attention was devoted during the summer, will say something about him or about our country. I suppose this, though in my opinion as court reporter, acting in this manner would be a deliberate and biased violation of proper procedure. It would be more correct to interrogate first the defendants and later the witnesses. This is the custom, although logic has been turned upside down from the very beginning of this provocative case. Let us hope that at least from now on logic will not be violated in this manner.

[Announcer] Comrade Tsakov, is it too early to say that this provocation has now turned against its authors and inspirers? I am asking this, because I am not convinced that public opinion in the West will ever learn the whole truth.

[Tsakov] I could answer this question as follows: Naturally, it was much easier to fan the thesis about the fantastic "Bulgarian trail" for several years, a thesis for which there is no proof whatsoever. Even the evil genie of Claire Sterling, the American journalist in the service of the CIA, came out of its bottle to say that this is only a hypothesis. You must note that the whole anti-Bulgarian campaign was built upon such a hypothesis, turned into a serious accusation. We could hardly encounter greater insolence and perfidy. Nevertheless, I am not pessimistic, and I do not believe that public opinion in the West will remain forever in the fog of unconfirmability in which people tried to involve public opinion by means of the invention Antonov case.

[Announcer] You are probably inspired toward this optimism by the press conference that was held in Athens last night and which you attended, a press conference held during the holiday of the communist youth of Greece?

[Tsakov] Since I had to answer numerous questions, I must say that in none of them did I feel even a slight note of distrust regarding the inconsistency of the accusations that have now forced us to be involved in the Rome trial. People are much more concerned about the questions: Who is behind Agca, who has motivated him, and who paid him to shoot at the pope and then accuse the Bulgarians of almost holding his hand when he directed his gun against the pope at St Peter's Square? The bourgeois press is unwilling to answer these questions, because it will unmask and disgrace itself in front of its readers, whom it has been trying to indoctrinate with totally opposed facts. Some are even no longer bothering to write about the trial, after having manipulated public opinion along the deliberately constructed "Bulgarian trail" for nearly 2 and 1/2 years.

[Announcer] It is evident that the lack of objectivity and morality is now combined with the fear that the truth might be revealed about the long exploited provocation.

[Tsakov] Precisely this makes me confident and more optimistic than pessimistic when I think about the outcome of the trial. At the same time I would like to remain somewhat cautious, because we know from our experience that one who withdraws with evil thoughts in his mind would like to bite, even if it is for the last time.

CSSR, GDR PROPOSAL TO FRG ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD151748 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] CTK has published the text of the letter in which the CSSR Government turns to the FRG Government with a proposal to start talks on setting up a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe.

The letter says that the CSSR Government -- being aware of its responsibility for peace and the relaxation of tension in central Europe, and in the interest of security for both of its own peoples, as well as all European peoples -- suggests that the FRG Government contribute jointly toward disarmament and limitation of the arms race. The question of banning and liquidating chemical weapons has long been the topic of international negotiations. The Warsaw Pact countries, as well as other states, have already delivered their proposals in this direction. The CSSR and GDR governments have carried out the appropriate consultations concerning the given question and are turning to the FRG Government with the following:

The CSSR and GDR governments are of the opinion that realistic conditions for doing away with chemical weapons consist, above all, in setting up a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe. This would facilitate liquidation of the stocks of chemical weapons in Europe and, moreover, would eliminate deployment of new and more dangerous kinds of chemical weapons, above all binary ones, on the territory of Europe. This was stressed also during the talks between the SED and SPD on establishing a zone free of chemical weapons, talks that ended with a joint political initiative.

Following nuclear weapons, chemical weapons are the most dangerous means of mass destruction, and their ban and complete liquidation cannot be delayed. This requires energetic effort on both a global and regional scale. The CSSR and GDR governments resolutely advocate an extensive agreement banning the development, production, and accumulation of chemical weapons, and advocate their destruction. At the same time, they are convinced that regional agreements on establishing a chemical weapon-free zone would mean concrete steps both on the way toward creating an atmosphere of trust, as well as toward a worldwide ban of these weapons.

On this basis, the CSSR and GDR governments are ready to conclude an agreement with the FRG Government that would lead to elimination of chemical weapons from the territory of the states that are immediate neighbors along the dividing line between the two military political pacts. As the states neighboring on the FRG, they want thus to help take concrete steps in central Europe to guarantee peace and security by reducing the arms race. They are convinced that the proposal submitted by the two governments could lead to concluding the appropriate agreements. Such an agreement would significantly contribute to strengthening security in Europe, as well as to the joint effort to relieve Europe of the threat stemming from the possible use of chemical weapons.

The CSSR and GDR governments propose to the FRG Government that talks be opened on establishing a chemical weapon-free zone that would, at first, include the territories of these three states. The CSSR and GDR are ready to submit their proposal on the given spheres of questions during these talks. They assume that the FRG, on its part, will also submit concrete proposals and views and that the agreement on setting up chemical weapon-free zones would be open to all the other interested states. The CSSR Government hopes for a positive reaction from the FRG Government and proposes to open the appropriate talks on the given question.

The inevitable preliminary contacts in this direction may be carried out along diplomatic lines, says the letter of the CSSR Government to the FRG Government proposing talks on establishing a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR ZAVIDIL 13 SEP

LD131633 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today received Miroslav Zavidil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR. He discussed with Miroslav Zavadil some topical issues of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

PRAGUE CONDEMNS U.S. ASAT WEAPONS TEST

U.S. Seeks Military Supremacy

LD141052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0001 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Despite strong protests from peace and progressive organizations, a number of politicians and scientists, and the public in general, the government of U.S. President Ronald Reagan has made the planned test of the ASAT antisatellite weapon at the Vandenberg airbase in California. Its target was a disused airforce satellite (?solvint). The test of a two stage, approximately 5 meter long rocket with a warhead was described as successful.

The majority of American television commentators emphasized that this was only a partial test of a space weapon designated for the destruction of strategically important military communication satellites. This space weapon is part of the extensive anti-satellite missile system and so-called "star wars project" that are being prepared.

In making this test Reagan's government has once again documented its firm resolve to continue the policy of the arms race, in particular where offensive nuclear weapons are concerned. In an effort to secure military supremacy over the USSR, the United States is not hesitating to implement an exceptionally dangerous space militarization program and thus create a reason to begin another round of the arms race.

U.S. Actions Contradict Words

LD141123 Prague CTK in English 1040 GMT 14 Sep 85

[By Jiri Chrat]

[Test] Prague [No date as received] (CTK) -- The ground test of a U.S. weapons-grade laser against a stationary missile section on Friday is clear evidence that the U.S. Administration is not interested in increasing security in the world and in eliminating the war threat.

This demonstration of force showed what stand is taken by the White House to the numerous disarmament proposals by the Soviet Union, including its unilateral pledge of 1983 not to deploy as the first any anti-satellite weapons in outer space as long as other states, icluding the USA, refrain from installation of any anti-satellite weapons in space.

The anti-satellite (ASAT) test, which was not the first of its kind the USA (as early as 1959,) the (U.S. carried out a dummy attack against Explorer 6), is a practical and clear denial of the Ronald Reagan administration's assertions that it wants to engage in serious disarmament talks with the Soviet Union and that it is interested in reduction of arms arsenals.

The provocative test which violates Soviet-U.S. treaties on anti-satellite defence systems limitation is also part of the U.S. tactics before the coming new round of the Geneva talks on space and nuclear weapons which open September 19.

As the U.S. wants to continue acting from the position of strength, it believes that this 'trump' will eventually make the Soviet Union agree to conclude an agreement giving advantages to the USA.

World Public 'Worried'

LD142233 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Late last night central European time, the United States carried out the anti-satellite missile test. According to agency reports, an obsolete U.S. satellite was shot down with a 2-stage missile. This test forms part of the dangerous "star wars" program. Our fellow worker Dr Ivan Broz now talks about the military and international implications of this program.

[Broz] What facts do we know about the test at this precise moment? United States' high flying F-15 plane is in the carrier. The plane launches a 5.5 meter 2-stage missile, at a speed of around 48,000 km per hour targeted with the help of a miniature infrared self-targeting instrument at the target. We also know who produces the missile. The first stage is produced by Boeing, the second by the [word indistinct] company. These companies must be pleased that the space target was hit yesterday. Within 2 years two fleets of these antisatellite systems will be operational. This means 36 aircraft and rockets. Millions of dollars more will stream to the credit side of the military-industrial complex account. The public is not happy, however. On the contrary the world public is worried. This is not just a routine experiment or a routine arament modernization. The task of this antisatellite missile is to eliminate at the moment of the first nuclear strike the Soviet early warning and communication satellites and deprive the USSR of the chance to retaliate. And this is, from the qualitative point of view, a totally new phenomenon in the military and political situation. Its significance is multiplied by the possibiltiy of it developing directly into construction of antiballistic space weapon and as an attempt to upset the existing strategic balance to gain military supremacy.

According to the habits acquired by Washington, these plans, which are a very real danger to peace, are being concealed by persistent assurances that the new tests are allegedly not violating the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting antiballistic weapons and that they will contribute to the success of the Geneva talks. This is absurd. Those who develop and test space weapons and claim that they will contribute to averting the militarization of space can only be people who hve completely lost theri common sense or who are consciously trying to deceive. The United States thus again ignored the Soviet proposal to join the moratorium on the test launching of antisatellite weapons, a moratorium that has been in force for the last 2 years and that has been fully observed by the USSR.

This fact is more significant because of its timing -- on the eve of the next round of Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons and several weeks prior to the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS PRIOR TO SUMMIT VIEWED

U.S. Needs Alibi for SDI

LD131927 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Antonin Kostka commentary: "The Strange and Transparent Attitude"]

[Text] We must first take Eastern Europe and then the rest of the continent. We must form the Asiatic hordes into an attacking force. Our principal enemy is the United States. It is difficult to guess who is supposed to have made these statements because we do not possess a radio set powerful enough to be able to turn easily into one of the U.S. university broadcasts usually transmitted by local stations.

You have probably not heard President Reagan's speech in which the first citizen of America ascribes the above statements to Lenin. He further explains that this is linked with a goal that is acknowledged by Lenin and all subsequent Soviet leaders, this goal being the creation of a worldwide communist state. This is an assertion reminiscent of those torn from prewar tabloid brochures that even said that the Bolsheviks devoured babies. Also, it is noteworthy that even Goebbel's Nazi propaganda during the war did not sink to such hackneyed and obvious falsehoods.

It is depressing to think what the average intelligence of the U.S. citizen is if something like this can be seriously intended for the academic community. How easy it must be for irresponsible politicians to manipulate such naive people in the desired directions. This is why the responsibility for each word uttered from the prestigeous heights of the presidential office -- that is in the United States where it goes without saying that the President represents the highest authority -- is so much greater.

In this context President Reagan's speech, which was the culimination of the recent feverish anti-Soviet campaign, sounded even more peculiar. This was a campaign in which Defense Secretary Weinberger and Vice President Bush called the nation into action to overcome the Soviet threat, which is said to be the main danger to the United States and to the world as a whole. This is the more peculiar because at the same time the White House keeps dispatching persistent assurances that the President is preparing responsibly and honorably for the meeting with top Soviet representative Mikhail Gorbachev and that he will try to do his best to improve U.S.-Soviet relations. This reminds me of a tasteless cartoon where a protagonist throws stone's through his neighbor's windows to attract the neighbor's attention and make him come out to wish him good morning and inquire about his health.

The nature of Reagan's deeds and the whole anti-Soviet campaign in the United States is far simpler and in fact rather transparent. It is needed to add the notion of justice to Washington's present policy. The Washington leadership needs a reason to persist with its rigid and unyielding plans for a space arms buildup even at the price of ruining all prospects for disarmament and detente and at the price of world catastrophe. Why does Washington not want understanding? Why is the success of the planned Soviet-U.S. summit and any other negotiation undesirable to Washington?

In short, Washington needs an alibi for its negative approach, its war preparations, and its power ambitions. But the alibi, which rests on the sort of weak lies and fabrications used by President Reagan in his radio speech, is very unreliable and deceptive, and could easily backfire, so that instead of protecting its author, it compromises and exposes him.

U.S. Militarists Want Tension

LD141353 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Vaclav Kvasnicka commentary]

[Text] It was expected that prior to the November meeting in Geneva of U.S. President Ronald Reagan with Mikhail Gorbachev, the highest Soviet party representative, the two sides would behave with restraint and undertake nothing that would exacerbate their relations and increase international tension. But it seems that there is a different view in Washington.

Instead of restraint they are taking steps that are considered to be time bombs under the Geneva conference table. One of the most serious of these is the militarist fever of the Pentagon. It is not satisfied with another nuclear test or another experiment of the MX strategic missile fired from an underground silo. In particular it is not satisfied with one test of the antisatellite weapon and is said to have at least another 10 planned.

What is more, the U.S. Administration this week once again rejected the Soviet proposal for the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe. In particular it has once again made it clear that it will not back down from the militarization of space. And as the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN has revealed, Reagan will not back down from it even if Mikhail Gorbachev arrives in Geneva with generous specific disarmament proposals for the reduction of nuclear and strategic weapons.

The true intentions of the Pentagon were recently declared by U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger. Even he made no secret of the fact that the United States will carry out the militarization of space. Earlier he had said that space weapons should not even be discussed in Geneva. In his view even the problem of first-strike nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from Geneva. What should the talks be about, then? Weinberger gave no hint of this, but instead he accused the USSR of unwillingness to reach agreement. He even claimed that he does not know of a single Soviet proposal for arms reduction. He vented his anger against the USSR, saying that it threatens the security of America and of the whole world.

The American defense secretary is definitely not behaving like this by chance. It is known that he is one of those American hawks who are at present doing everything to ruin President Ronald Reagan's meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev. They are afraid not only of Gorbachev's personal qualities, but above all they are worried that these talks could influence American and world opinion and thus slow down the realization of the Pentagon's arms program.

Reports are already leaking from Washington to the effect that further anti-Soviet provocations are being prepared at the instigation of American hawks there and elsewhere in the world, provocation that are intended to poison the international atmosphere completely so that the summit meeting in Geneva never takes place. This is because there is no other way to evaluate the expulsion of 25 Soviet diplomats, trade officials, and journalists from Great Britain.

It is no wonder, then, that developments so far do not hint at a turn for the better, and it is also not surprising that the Soviet side considers present Soviet-American relations to be even worse than before the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev with Ronald Reagan was announced. In this context the Soviet paper PRAVDA expressed the hope that everything negative that is heard from Washington in reply to the peace steps of the USSR is not the last step of the U.S. Administration because it is possible to look for points of agreement and areas of joint or parallel interests.

There are prerequisites for this; if it were not so, the USSR would not agree to the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting.

U.S. RESPONSES TO SOVIET MORATORIUMS ALL NEGATIVE

AU111419 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Moratorium: An Example and a Challenge"]

[Excerpts] The Latin term "moratorium," used by lawyers for over a thousand years, has acquired in the nuclear age a new, highly relevant meaning. It denotes the decision to suspend or temporarily limit one's activity in the sphere of armament.

At a time when the termination of feverish armament and disarmament is the only sensible path of development, that is, the only path respecting the future of the human race, the moratorium is becoming an important means of seeking a realistic point of departure for negotiations on crucial problems of the present era. It is an expression of goodwill, of the honest and sincere endeavor to reach agreement. It is a weighty act of responsible policy.

The introduction of a moratorium alone is a specific and constructive act. However, its mission is to simultaneously set up optimal conditions for working out international treaties and agreement in disarmament and to establish reliable foundations for a gradual relaxation of international tension.

It is no coincidence that it was the USSR that introduced this political and deeply humanitarian act into international relations in the nuclear age. It is also no coincidence that the application of moratoriums concerns the most dangerous areas of armament. The most important of them is the moratorium in the sphere of nuclear arms tests. This is logical. The continuing sophistication of existing types of nuclear weapons and the development of new ones are associated with nuclear tests. The termination of tests would substantially limit the further development of nuclear arms and, gradually, render nuclear armament impossible as such. That is also why the USSR regards the complete and general ban on nuclear arms tests as an important long-term goal of its policy, which is aimed at disarmament.

The documents known as SALT I and SALT II and the Nuclear Arms Nonproliferation Treaty approved at the 23d session of the UN General Assembly in 1960 furnish evidence of the fact that political will and a realistic assessment of the world situation can yield specific results in dealing even with the most complicated contemporary problems. However, in the last few years these factors seem to have completely disappeared from U.S. policy. There is not only a lack of readiness for talks on reaching new positive steps intensifying this process of arms limitation treaties, but the present U.S. Administration does not even have the will to ratify and, what is more important, to observe treaties that have already been signed. On the contrary, there is an obvious effort on the part of the U.S. dministration to use all means to raise armaments to a qualitatively new level.

In his interview for TIME magazine, Comrade M. Gorbachev unambiguously expressed his disappointment over the development of Soviet-American relations.

Nevertheless, even in this situation the USSR exerts immense efforts and continuously demonstrates with specific steps its great interest in the improvement of Soviet-American relations and, hence, also in the improvement of the atmosphere in the world.

Soviet proposals provide for all sorts of negotiations and even in areas in which past negotiations have not led to a successful end. Soviet proposals establish conditions for seeking new and fresh ways toward halting nuclear armament.

A convincing and absolutely clear demonstration of this is, for example, the commitment of the USSR (in June 1982) not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

It is also the unilateral moratorium with which the USSR unilaterally pledged, in August 1983, that it will not be the first to deploy any kind of antisatellite weapons in space as long as other states, including the United States, also refrain from such acts.

This year in April the USSR decided to introduce a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe until November 1985.

And finally, on 6 August the USSR halted all nuclear explosions, again in the form of a unilateral commitment. This moratorium will be in force until 1 January 1986. However, if the United States joins the moratorium it will continue to be in force even thereafter.

What has been the American response to all this?

It is apparent that the United States does not intend to surrender the possibility of using nuclear weapons for a first strike. The Pentagon's first reply to the Soviet comitment not to send antisatellite weapons into space has been its announcement of a test of the ASAT antisatellite system, which is to take place before the end of September. In response to the moratorium concerning intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the United States has stepped up pressure on Belgium and the Netherlands and now even neutron warheads are to be added to the continously increasing number of American nuclear missiles.

And finally, replying to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, on 17 August the Americans went ahead with an underground nuclear explosion in Nevada. Clear indentification of the explosion by the USSR and accurate determination of the locality as well as the force of the explosion have proved the hyprocisy of the American representatives, who, clinging to the usual stereotypical argument, use verification of observance of the moratorium as the main pretext for their negative attitude. Washington's pharisaical hypocrisy is confirmed, incidentally, even by U.S. and West Europe experts who declare that for a number of years already adequate technological means have been available to them for monitoring nuclear explosions anywhere in the world.

The cynicism of American reactions to serious Soviet proposals has been condemned also by commentators of a number of Western information media. The commentator of the Austrian daily DIE PRESSE even believes that prior to the meeting of M Gorbachev and R Reagan in Geneva it is more realistic to expect an escalation of anti-Soviet provocations from Washington rather than constructive attitudes.

However, much more than that is at stake. The moratoria the USSR has adopted as its unilateral commitments are not an end in themselves. They are honest, sincere, and realistic attempts at taking mutual relations out of the blind alley into which they are being continously pushed by the United States and at contributing to the solution of vital problems of our planet.

The deadlines available to Washington for considering corresponding steps of its own are sufficient. But they are not infinite.

HUSAK CONVENES FEDERAL ASSEMBLY FALL SESSION

LD061027 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has informed the Federal Assembly Presidium in his 6 September letter that according to Paragraph 61 of the Constitution of the Czechoslovak Federation, he is convening the Federal Assembly for its fall session on 9 September 1985.

JAKES, HOFFMANN ADDRESS TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

LD132202 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The meeting of the leading officials of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO], the Czech and Slovak Trade Union Council, central and republic committees of individual trade unions, and the regional trade union councils opened this afternoon in Prague. The meeting is a direct continuation and a direct response to the conclusions of the 12th URO plenary session, which direct all primary organizations and trade union bodies toward the main tasks during preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress and discusses further issues of the activity of the trade unions.

The participants in the meeting welcomed among them Milos Jakes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who acquainted them in his [word indistinct] speech with the present situation, problems, and topical tasks of the national economy. In this context Milos Jakes praised the initiative of the trade union members in fulfilling this year's tasks. In particular he praised their efforts to secure the further growth of labor productivity savings in raw materials, materials, and energy and increased production quality.

The discussion was followed by a speech by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and URO chairman. The speech was devoted to the tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the period preceding the 17th CPCZ Congress. He paid particular attention to the permanent task to increase the ability of the trade union organization to implement tasks and strengthen its practical ability in all spheres of activity. He also pointed critically toward certain problems that lower the standard of efficiency of the trade unions' activities and outlined concrete moves for their resolution. Above all he emphasized the need to increase the quality of work of the movement's primary organizations and the duty of all higher bodies to offer them comprehensive efficient help. The meeting will continue tomorrow.

URBAN RECEIVES BULGARIAN, UK TRADE DELEGATIONS

LD141158 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0300 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] In Brno yesterday, Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban received a Bulgarian delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Tsanko Gitsov. They evaluated the state of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian economic relations, the cooperation between the two countries within the framework of CEMA, and prerequisites for the further development of cooperation. The same day Minister Bohumil Urban received a British delegation headed by Lord Lucas, parliamentary under secretary of state for trade and industry.

FISCHER CONVEYS CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROPOSAL TO FRG

LD131247 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1200 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN) -- Today GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR, and handed him a letter from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, to the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. It proposes that the FRG Government begin negotiations with the GDR and the CSSR on the establishment of a chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe.

CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek conveyed a similar letter from his government to the FRG ambassador to the CSSR.

Text of Proposal

LD160833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0200 GMT 16 Sep 85

["Letter From Erich Honecker to the FRG Chancellor: Government of the GDR Proposes a Joint Contribution to Disarmament and Arms Limitation" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following letter to FRG F deral Chancellor Helmut Kohl:

Dear Federal Chancellor: Making efforts to fulfill her responsibility for peace and detente in central Europe and the security interests of her own and all European peoples, the GDR Government proposes to the FRG Government that a joint contribution to disarmament and arms limitation be made.

The question of the prohibition and liquidation of chemical weapons has already been a subject of international discussion for a long time. The Warsaw Pact countries, as well as other states, have also made proposals on this.

The GDR and CSSR governments have conducted appropriate consultations on this matter and resolved to address the FRG Government with the following:

"The GDR and CSSR governments are of the view that real opportunities for the removal of chemical weapons, particularly for the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe exist. Thus, liquidation of the stocks of chemical weapons in this area could be achieved, and the deployment of new, extraordinarily dangerous forms of such weapons, above all of binary weapons on European soil, could be excluded. This has also been shown by the talks held between the SED and SPD on creation of a chemical weapon-free zone, talks that were concluded with proposal of the political initiative of which you are aware.

"After nuclear weapons, chemical weapons are the most dangerous means of mass extermination. Their prohibition and complete removal are extremely urgent. What is necessary are energetic efforts on both a global and regional scale. The governments of the GDR and CSSR are logically committed to a comprehensive convention on prohibition of the development, manufacture, and storage of chemical weapons and on their destruction. At the same time, they are convinced that regional agreements on the creation of chemical weapon-free zones would signify concrete steps toward confidence building and toward a worldwide prohibition of these weapons.

"Proceeding from this, the GDR and CSSR governments are ready to conclude an agreement with the FRG Government that would lead to the removal of chemical weapons on the territories of the countries that lie directly on the dividing line between the two military political alliances.

"With this proposal, they want, as neighboring states of the FRG, to contribute to concrete steps being taken to guarantee peace and security by way of the reduction of armaments.

"We are convinced that the proposal put forward by both governments can lead to an appropriate agreement. Such an agreement would be an important contribution to the strengthening of security in Europe and to the joint efforts that have the aim of freeing Europe of the dangers of chemical weapon use.

"The GDR and CSSR governments propose to the FRG Government that negotiations begin on the creation of a free chemical weapon-free zone that should first comprise the territories of these three states. The GDR and CSSR are ready to propose in these negotiations their concepts on the related issues. They proceed from the view that the FRG, for her part, will contribute her concrete proposals and considerations, and that the agreement on creation of a chemical weapon-free zone is open to all other interested states."

The GDR Government hopes for a positive reaction on the part of the FRG Government and proposes to enter negotiations on this matter. The necessary arrangements could take place via diplomatic channels.

Yours sincerely, Erich Honecker

SUPREME SOVIET'S ZAYKOV MEETS WITH LEADERS

Meets With Honecker

LD131428 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1153 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Lev Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for a talk on Friday. The talk was attended by Horst Sindermann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR People's Chamber.

Lev Zaykov conveyed cordial greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and from Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker and Lev Zaykov briefed each other on the wide-ranging initiatives of the communists and working people in the two countries in preparation of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. They noted with satisfaction that the indestructible, fraternal alliance between the SED and CPSU, the two states and peoples, is being further strengthened. They underlined the friendly meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker in Moscow in May and joint commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the Germany people as events of special significance. The two sides described the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Between the GDR and USSR, the 10th anniversary of which is on 7 October 1985, as a reliable basis for the development of fraternal relations in all spheres.

It will continue to play this active role in the future in the interests of strengthening socialism.

Erich Honecker expressed high regard for the constructive activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the preservation of peace. He strongly supported the Soviet position at the Geneva negotiations with the United States on halting the arms race on earth and preventing it in space. The latest Soviet initiatives, the introduction of a moratorium on nuclear explosions, and the proposal tabled at the United Nations on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space in nonmilitarized conditions are of great significance in terms of international politics. The GDR expects a positive response to these initiatives, especially from the United States.

The two sides underlined the importance of the untiring strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states and the perfection of their joint activity for peace preservation. They referred to the need to expand the political dialogue between states with different social orders in order to avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and to achieve concrete results for peaceful cooperation among the peoples. A responsible task arises out of this for parliamentarians.

In this connection Erich Honecker praised corresponding activities by the USSR Supreme Soviet. They became convincingly clear in the Moscow appeal "To the Peoples, Parliaments, and Governments of All Countries" to mark the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II and in the appeal by the USSR parliamentary group to the parliamentarians of the world to work for an end to nuclear weapons testing.

Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure at the visit of the Supreme Soviet delegation to the GDR and spoke in favor of intensifying cooperation between the two countries' highest assemblies.

The talk at the SED Central Committee building was also attended by Vyacheslav Kochemasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Ambassador to the GDR.

Seen Off by Sindermann

LD131732 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Lev Zaykov, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee for home on Friday afternoon, 13 September. The guests were cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

The Soviet delegation was received on the same day by Erich Honecker and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and went on a sightseeing tour of Berlin.

POSSIBLE REPLACEMENT OF MITTAG, BEIL SEEN

DW160746 Hamburg BILD AM SONNTAG in German 15 Sep 85 p 14

["TOE" signed rticle: "'GDR's' Mittag About To Be Replaced?"]

[Text] The position of Guenter Mittag, a member of the SED Politburo and Honecker confidant, is said to be shaky. BILD AM SONNTAG has learned that Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil is also to be replaced for "lack of success." Mittag and Beil arranged billion mark loans for the "GDR."

DESPITE U.S., WORLD PROTESTS, ASAT TEST PROCEEDS

LD151339 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0958 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 15 Sep (ADN) -- Despite strong international protests, the Pentagon on Friday tested an antisatellite missile on a real target in space. According to agency reports, the ASAT missile was fired from an F-15 fighter at an altitude of some 30 kilometers against a defunct American research satellite.

Directly before the test, 98 members of the U.S. House of Representatives made an urgent appeal to President Reagan to forego tests of the ASAT weapon system. They described the development as dangerous and detrimental to U.S. security.

Paul Warnke, disarmament expert and former U.S. negotiator at the Soviet-American negotiations on strategic arms limitation (SALT) said on Saturday in a television interview: "What would happen if the USSR were to test a new, highly-developed anti-satellite system in order to make us more compliant at the negotiations? Would we comply or harden our position? Surely the answer is clear."

9 SEP DINNER TOASTS BY HONECKER, FINLAND'S SORSA

Honecker Toast

AU111359 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Sep 85 p 3-4

["Toast by Erich Honecker" given at a dinner for Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa on 9 September in Berlin]

[Text] Mr Prime Minister, esteemed Mrs Sorsa, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades: Once more I would very cordially like to welcome you, Mr Prime Minister, your wife, and those accompanying you in the GDR. We welcome you as the representatives of a state whose efforts for peace, security, and cooperation are internationally esteemed and respected, whose achievements in economy, culture, and sports also enjoy a high reputation in our country.

With your visit another page is turned in the history of our manifold and friendly relations, which are characterized by constructive work, continuity, and realism. Here the political dialogue between the two states occupies a prominent place. The steady progress in our relations is based on the common willingness of the two states and peoples to give ever new stimuli to peaceful togetherness, which has arleady become traditional in the coexistence of our two countries.

High Degree of Agreement About Burning Issues

Our present exchange of opinions as well as the talks I was able to conduct a few months ago with your esteemed president, Mr Mauno Koivisto, and with you, Mr Prime Minister, show that there is a high degree of agreement on the present burning world political issues. In word and deed the GDR and Finland are following a course that aims at safeguarding peace, consolidating international security, and developing peaceful and equal cooperation.

Unfortunately, the world situation has not improved recently. It remains dangerous and complicated. A change toward the improvement of international relations is thus all the more urgent; and it is possible.

Ever wider circles agree that military and political confrontation and striving for military supremacy threaten the security of all states and peoples. This agreement creates a solid basis for joint action by all forces of reason and realism against the danger of nuclear war and for arms limitation, disarmament, and normality in international coexistence.

We are watching the plans and actual steps toward the militarization of space with great concern. If this is not stopped an arms race in space in all directions will result and mankind will stand even closer to the abyss of self-destruction. Anyone who is serious about peace and security cannot stand idly by and watch this. We resolutely oppose attempts to alter the strategic military balance to the disadvantage of the socialist countries. We have never been in favor of a balance of terror; we are rather in favor of guaranteed parity at an increasingly lower weapons level.

The World Expects Positive Results From the Geneva Meeting

You recently said, Mr Prime Minister, that "the main heritage of the war that 40 years ago brought immeasurable misery and killed millions of people" consists in the fact "that actual disarmament is in the interest of the individual's security." We fully agree with you.

Today the peoples are filled with hope in looking toward Geneva, where within a few days the next round of negotiations between the USSR and United States on nuclear and space weapons is going to start. The world expects positive effects on the international situation from the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States.

As is known, the USSR has submitted numerous concrete proposals for arms limitation and disarmament concerning the entire complex of questions to be dealt with in Geneva, and has thus created favorable preconditions for a successful course and feasible measures. These proposals can be accepted because they are based on the principle of equality and equal security. Where political willingness and responsibility can be found is shown by the unilateral USSR moratorium on the cessation of all nuclear explosions, which has been in effect since 6 August. This is underscored by the most recent USSR initiative in the United Nations concerning the peaceful use of space.

The Helsinki Principles Can Revitalize Detente

Only recently, on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, the GDR once more confirmed that this document and the principles contained therein can make an important contribution to achieving a change for the better in the international climate, and to revitalizing the process of detente. There is no reasonable alternative to the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. It is our firm conviction that the future belongs to detente because it guarantees people in the East and West the vital security for today and tomorrow, and give states the guarantee of an atmosphere of trusting coexistence.

Thefore, we attach great importance to the Stockholm conference. It offers a chance to reduce military confrontation and achieve political and military confidence building on our continent. That is why it is time for the NATO states, too, to show genuine readiness for negotiations.

GDR Supports Finland's Proposal

We are sympathetically following Finland's efforts to make an effective contribution to a change for the better in international relations in the spirit of the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen-line."

This is shown by the activities of your country in preparing for the anniversary session of the CSCE conference, at the Stockholm conference, at the meeting of experts in Ottawa, and by Finland's advocating the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. This proposal, which concerns a region immediately adjoining to our country, has been supported by the GDR right from the start. Its realization would help dismantle confrontation and consolidate security. We also support the Swedish initiative to create a zone free of theater nuclear weapons in central Europe. We continue to be prepared to make our entire territory available for this on the basis on equality and equal security.

We are also following with attention the activities of the Socialist International Disarmament Council, headed by you, Mr Prime Minister, in the interest of improving the international situation. The proposal submitted jointly by the SED and SPD for creating a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe proves how fruitful a dialogue can be -- regardless of differing points of view -- if it is conducted seriously, with patience and responsibility. I can assure you, Mr Prime Minister, that the GDR will continue to use all its power and influence to assist in averting the threat of war and improving the international situation; and accordingly we continue to take pains to shape the stable relations with the Republic of Finland, which are based on mutual respect, trust, and friendly cooperation.

Network of Treaties Is Further Expanded

Today, during our talk, we concurred that the relations between our states and peoples, based on the agreement of October 1984, have experienced another gratifying stimulus in almost all fields. In addition to a broad dialogue at the most varied levels and in different fields for the further intensification of relations, there exist mutual efforts and proposals to expand economic relations in particular, both bilaterally as well as within the agreement between CEMA and Finland. The results of the past months give reason for optimism. The representatives of leading Finnish companies, who belong to your entourage, will seize the opportunity -- and they already did during the afternoon -- to make further arrangements for implementation of the protocol signed last October on the deepening and expansion of cooperation between our two countries. The preceding signing of an agreement on cooperation in the field of tourism further complements the network of treaties between our states. We consider this to be another expression of the high level of our bilateral relations.

Satisfaction at the Favorable Development of Our Relations

I think we therefore have good reason to express satisfaction at the favorable development of our cooperation, which is based on longstanding traditions, and to add the assurance that we will continue to work in this respect.

It remains for me to wish you, Mr Prime Minister, your wife, and all our Finnish guests a pleasant stay in the GDR. You will see yourself what has become of our country, how our people live and how they enjoy the fruits of their industrious work. Particularly during these weeks and months manifold initiatives are aimed at preparations for the 11th SED Congress, which in April 1984 will decide on further shaping of the developed socialist society. The welfare of the people and the preservation of peace are the leading ideas of our policy. This will continue to be the case in the coming years.

Mr Prime Minister, distinguished guests: Join me in raising a glass and drinking to:

-- the joint efforts of the GDR and Finland to contribute to safeguarding peace and developing peaceful cooperation,
-- the successful further development of the trusting relations between our states and peoples for our mutual benefit,
-- the health of Mr Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of the Republic of Finland, and his wife;
-- the health of all those present.

Sorsa Toast Reported

LD092324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1933 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- Relations between the GDR and Finland, which are not burdered by any unsolved issues, rest on a solid and firm basis, Kalevi Sorsa said in his speech at the dinner given in his honor by Erich Honecker this evening.

The Finnish prime minister noted with satisfaction the favorable development lately of trade between the two countries. "Nonetheless, there are always possibilities for increasing this trade and diversifying it. Therefore retention of the traditional exports and imports and an expanded exchange of processed products constitute a good starting point for the further development of our trade."

Touching on Finland's foreign policy, which is based primarily on good-neighborly relations and trust with the neighboring countries, Sorsa said: "In accordance with our policy of neutrality we want to maintain good relations with all the nations of the world. On this basis Finland can offer its good services to the international community." Participation in UN peacekeeping and its role as host to the SALT I negotiations and the CSCE are proof of this.

The CSCE process is being continued intensively in all areas, the Finnish prime minister said. The Stockholm conference is now in a phase in which the negotiations on concrete trust and security-building measures should be set in motion. "Results ought to be rapidly reached so that the Vienna follow-up conference next year can supplement the mandate of this conference in such a way that it would also be possible to deal with disarmament matters."

The CSCE process has shown its necessity and vitality even in difficult times. It has also created for the participating states a new framework and a new basis for bilateral cooperation between the states. The CSCE is deeply rooted in the mutual dealings of the participating states and has enriched these relations noticeably. "Therefore it is our task to contribute to the constant promotion of the CSCE process in all sections of the Final Act in such a way that our common obligations will become reality in the lives of our citizens," Sorsa noted.

The Finnish politician stressed: "The questions of arms control and disarmament preoccupy the peoples of our continent in step with the acceleration of the arms race and the growing insecurity felt by people."

"A change should be brought about from measures taken unilaterally for strengthening security to comprehensive arms control and disarmament. Increasing armaments hardly improves the security of any state," Sorsa said. Finland has welcomed with satisfaction the start of negotiations between the USSR and United States in Geneva and hopes that these negotiations will lead to a concrete agreement. "In our view, at these negotiations attention should be paid especially to seeing that the strategic balance can be maintained under all conditions."

Finland is endeavoring to make its own contribution to preservation of the stable situation in northern Europe that has existed for decades. "Our activities for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe are directed towards this goal. Although it has not yet been possible to set negotiations for this end in motion, we have noted with satisfaction that there is agreement in all northern states on the importance of this nuclear-free zone. Northern stability can contribute to peaceful development throughout Europe," the Finnish prime minister stated.

1986 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY REGULATIONS APPROVED

Announced by Vancsa

LD131611 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers has approved new agricultural regulations which come into effect next year. This was announced in parliament by Jeno Vancsa, minister of food and agriculture, who gave a briefing to members of the press. In connection with this year's results, he said that tensions had arisen in the sector, especially in animal husbandry: The new regulations attempt to moderate these tensions and serve simultaneously to stimulate the economy. The ministry will hold a conference next week, with the participation of managers of more than 2,000 economic units, where the new economic regulations and next year's tasks will be discussed.

More on Vancsa Briefing

LD132139 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The government has approved new agricultural regulations for next year aimed particularly at achieving better results in the sphere of animal husbandry. This was announced today by Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture, at a news conference. The minister will now provide more information concerning the details. The reporter is Eva Denes.

[Begin recording] [Denes] For us, the grain program has a particular significance. By the nineties we have to attain 17-18 million metric tons. Next year, the land area utilized for grain has to be increased by 100,000 hectares, with particular attention sown with corn. However, this year farms failed to sow as much as was necessary. How do you expect to change this?

[Vancsa] First, we want to bring about a change by improving production, not through price increases but with the help of significant tax concessions, tax returns. This means that we shall give 800 forints of tax return, in rough figures, for each hectare of corn harvested. This is a clear profit for the enterprise. The drought cycle, which in recent years decreased the corn yields and which motivated the enterprises to grow less corn, is hopefully behind us. If we put all this together -- the incentives, the ecological requirements, the more favorable weather -- these, in our judgment, will bring about a turning point regarding increasing production.

[Denes] In the sphere of animal husbandry, cattle raising has represented the greatest problem. Many agricultural enterprises have reduced the number of cows kept, or even stopped raising cattle because it involves a loss. Milk production, taken as a whole, has declined.

[Vancsa] We are convinced that the high-yield dairy farms are still producing successfully. Nonetheless, we found it necessary to provide a strong boost. We will do this through a milk price supplement, which will provide a much stronger footing for cattle raising. What we expect from this measure is that the high-yield farms will further increase production, particularly the yield per cow. This is very important because I am convinced that a significantly larger volume of milk can be produced with fewer cows than we have at present.

In addition to this, in order to facilitate investment and development, we are increasing state support considerably in this branch. We will provide approximately 50 percent of the cost of investment. Furthermore, in this branch we have abolished the accumulation tax. This provides a very firm basis for cattle raising. This is how we wish to continue.

The raising of pigs is the most complex problem in Hungary today. In our opinion there is no need for much more pork than we are currently producing. Consequently, in the coming years, we expect a modest increase in production, one amounting to a few percent, but at the same time we would like to make radical changes in the quality of the pork produced. We will ensure a certain transitionary period for producers to enable them to provide conditions for raising higher quality animals. We will provide help not only through price supplements but also by supplying better breeds. We want the entire stock of animals in small-scale production to develop, so to speak, in a modern direction.

[Denes] There is another difficult issue, namely the so-called supplementary activities. Many agricultural enterprises use the profits from these activities to develop or improve their animal husbandry. The supplementary activities have declined because of unfavorable taxation, or at times because of a lack of orders. Would it be possible to change this situation through a change of regulators or by some other means?

[Vancsa] We will make a contribution to this primarily by a tax reduction. We have announced tax concessions on a number of products. We will expand the sphere of these products even further, and we will thereby develop a situation in which the activities in agricultural enterprises in this sphere will be competitive in terms of costs, as well as with large-scale industrial enterprises: They will then be able to supplement the production of the latter. Beyond this, it is our plan, in the next few years, to provide special support in a selective manner, particularly in areas with unfavorable natural conditions, to facilitate the development of supplementary activities. [end recording]

OFFICIAL RULES OUT 'IMMINENT' UNEMPLOYMENT

LD131133 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0445 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Summary] There are 76,000 job vacancies in Hungary at the moment. This is still a fairly large number, even though it is already 20 percent fewer than last year. This year we heard that the latest batch of graduates had some difficulty finding jobs. Large numbers of workers were laid off from several factories -- by the Papa foundry and the Tungsram enterprise, for instance. The authorities in Szolnok County have started to organize public works projects. These developments have led many people to believe that the days of unemployment in Hungary are imminent. The details are discussed by Zsuzsa Szikra and Karoly Gulyas, director of the Employment Policy Department of the State Office for Wages and Labor [name and title as heard]:

[Galyas] First of all, I have to say that there is no question of impending unemployment in Hungary. There are some regions and occupations where occasionally free manpower exceeds the number of job vacancies and there are some people who for a period of time find it difficult or impossible to obtain a job. The general trend is that enterprises are paying closer attention to their manpower management, and at the end of last year and the beginning of this year, some of them made their superfluous work force redundant. If this process intensifies, then an increasing number of workers will be forced to undergo retraining or to wait longer for a satisfactory job. The regions where these conditions have arisen are the counties of Szabolcs-Szatmar, Hajdu-Bihar, Borosoed, and Zala.

[Szikra] It must be difficult to get through the period when one is looking for a job. The solutions found to date to ease this situation have included the provision of retraining grants to the individuals concerned and the establishment of public works projects. Are any other ideas being discussed?

[Gulyas] We have some measures in mind to ensure that nobody should remain without work for long periods. And I am not referring to unemployment benefit payments, but to the establishment of public works projects, to the establishment, possibly, of enterprises engaged in providing manpower on loan.

24TH SESSION OF PRC COOPERATION COMMITTEE ENDS

LD142113 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 14 (MTI) -- The 24th session of the Hungarian-Chinese Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee ended in Budapest on Saturday. The parties discussed the development of cooperation and the possibilities of joint work in additional areas of agriculture, economy and science. They agreed that the learning and adoption of modern technologies was essential for both countries and they were mutually interested in technology transfer for reach other. In further development of cooperation the committee agreed on joint research and machine development. The Chinese delegation was headed by Zhao Mingsheng, deputy minister of engineering and chairman of the committee, and Andras Gabor, deputy minister of industry and chairman of the committee.

The head of the Chinese delegation met minister of industry Laszlo Kapolyi.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN WASHINGTON

LD131051 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 12 (MTI) -- Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian parliament Sandor Barcs and Jozsef Biro have been holding talks in Washington. The members of parliament met with Rep. Tom Lantos, member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives and with Edward Derwinski, advisor to the State Department.

Sandor Barcs, who is chairman of the Council of the Interparliamentary Union and the Hungarian section of the union visited New York following the meeting in Ottawa of the IPU, together with other members of the executive. The members of the executive committee met with Paul Lusaka, president of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization and with Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the world organization.

SINGAPORE'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD160855 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The foreign minister of Singapore has arrived in our country. Suppiah Dhanabalan, who is on an official visit, was received at Ferihegy Airport by his host, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

LAZAR, OFFICIALS DEPART FOR JAPAN VISIT

LD152106 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has left for Japan. The chairman of the government has been invited by the cabinet in Tokyo for an official visit. He is accompanied by Gyula Horn, state secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Istvan Toeroek, state secretary for Ministry of Foreign Trade: Rezsoe Babyasz, state secretary, chairman of the Government Information Office; Tamas Beck, chairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; and Imre Szekacs, co-chairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; and Imre Szekas, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Japanese Club.

WEINBERGER JUSTIFIES ASAT TEST DECISION

LD132107 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The new antisatellite weapon has been tested in the United States. In the course of the test, the missile destroyed an old, unused American satellite. The missile was launched from an F-15 plane; it located its target with the help of heat-seeking instruments.

Washington commentators note in connection with the testing of the new antisallite weapon that the U.S. Air Force did not consider the timing of the test urgent: the specially equipped object that was originally meant to be used as the target is not ready yet. This object could have provided suitable data concerning the functioning of the new weapon.

The decision to test the antisatellite weapon was made by President Reagan and Secretary of Defense Weinberger. Weinberger justified this step by claiming that the United States had to develop this weapon rapidly because -- according to him -- the USSR already possessed such a system.

SIGNATORIES TO ELECTION BOYCOTT CALL DETAINED

AU131549 Paris AFP in English 1532 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Dominique Garraud report]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 13 (AFP) -- The government push for voter participation in legislative elections next October 13 has begun in earnest with the arrest today of three former leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union who signed a call to boycott the poll. Former Solidarity leaders Grzegorz Palka, Jerzy Kropiwnicki and the former leader of the anti-Nazi Warsaw ghetto resistance, Marek Edelman, were briefly detained in the central city of Lodz, and warned of the possible consequences of their signing the "Appeal of the 100" boycott call. Jacek Kuron, founder of the KOR Social Defense Committee, meanwhile said he had been ordered to appear at the Interior Ministry tomorrow as a "witness". He too signed the appeal.

Three banned unions -- the industrial, teachers' and autonomous free trade unions -- issued the appeal yesterday, to protest lack of freedom in Poland and the jailing of political prisoners. Solidarity gave its backing.

The government's campaign also included "revelations" by the deputy interior minister and head of counter-espionage, General Wladyslaw Pozoga, that Solidarity activits were working with Western intelligence agents in planning "provocative attacks" at places of worship. The attacks were to be blamed on the Polish Security Police, Gen. Pozoga said, in an unprecedented interview published in the communist daily TRYBUNA LUDU. He also said the opponents of stability in Poland, who were calling for the election boycott, were meeting with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) diplomats, who helped finance the attacks.

Meanwhile, the government has published figures predicting a voter turnout of over 80 percent for this poll, the first legislative elections since the massive strikes of August 1980 which saw Solidarity emerge as a powerful force. Such a turnout would prove the diminishing influence of Solidarity, which also called for a boycott of municipal elections in June 1984, when government figures claimed a 75 percent turnout. Solidarity said only 60 percent of the voters cast ballots. Eighty percent of the 460 seats in parliament will be renewed in the October vote.

The Polish episcopate, a weighty factor in a country where 90 percent of the population is Catholic, has not explicitly called for a boycott. But many church officials, including Polish Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp, have said they would abstain as they did for the municipal elections.

When counter-espionage chief Gen. Pozoga said the church failure to publicly endorse the boycott showed "tacit support" of the elections, the cardinal replied that the government was "very freely interpreting" the church's position.

Cardinal Glemp will be in Rome from October 5 to 14, and "has no intention of voting," sources close to the cardinal said. This is expected to lead to a boycott by all Polish bishops.

WALESA, 70,000 OTHERS ATTEND JASNA GORA MASS

LD151743 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Jasna Gora: A day of prayers by the working people who arrived at Jasna Gora on the third national pilgrimage yesterday, is being held at Jasna Gora today.

At 0900 Father Eugeniusz Dyrniak, pastor of the working people in Przemysl Diocese celebrated Holy Mass for the workers who have arrived there and delivered a homily on love of one's own nation.

Before the main celebration the Jasna Gora square filled with delegates from almost all the larger work enterprises and regions of the country, including Lech Walesa and Father Jerzy Popieluszko's parents, creating a congregation of around 70,000 people.

Henryk Cardinal Gulbinowicz, Wroclaw metropolitan and chairman of the Episcopate Commission for Pastoral Work With the Working People, celebrated Holy Mass. A homily during the mass was delivered by Bishop Tadeusz Goclawski, ordinary of Gdansk Diocese, who spoke about the greatness of the nation.

While offering gifts at the altar, including the most outstanding one -- three crosses made as a copy of the Gdansk monument to the murdered workers -- words of homage and devotion were read out by Father Henryk Jankowski, the parish priest of St Brygida in Gdansk.

The mass liturgy was combined with oath-taking performed by Henryk Cardinal Gulbinowicz on behalf of the Polish workers, who ended it with a request for Mary to be their victory. Before the end of the mass, one of the workers read out words of a message to the working people in Poland, on behalf of the workers and engineers of all Gdansk shipyards.

RESULTS OF ECONOMIC AWARENESS POLL RELEASED

AU110936 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 Sep 85 p 2

["B. Dr." - signed report: "The Polish People's Economic Awareness"]

[Excerpts] The National Public Opinion Poll Center run by the Polish Radio and Television carried out with the help of the Organization and Management Institute of Warsaw University a representative opinion poll of people's views on the national economy.

One purpose of the poll was to find out which forms of ownership of economic resources people regard as desirable for the effective performance of the economy.

Most respondents take the view that schools, hospitals, banks, and large industrial enterprises should be run by the state or cooperatives. For example, 72 percent of respondents think that such enterprises should be run by the state or cooperatives, 2 percent think that they should be exclusively in private hands, and 24 percent that they should be run by the state, cooperatives, and private persons. Only some 33 percent of respondents opted for privatizing all farms and just a few percent opted for completely privatizing small industrial and service enterprises. Respondents take the view that private ownership in the economy is not the best solution of economic problems.

At the same time, respondents take the view that aside from state and cooperative ownership, which dominates, other forms of ownership are desirable. Three-quarters of them think that the state should not exercise any monopoly vis-a-vis farming, services, and small-scale industry. For example, 20 percent of them think that the state or cooperatives should run service enterprises, 13 percent think that these enterprises should be in private hands, and 66 percent that they should be run by the state, cooperatives, and private persons. Some 63 percent of the respondents think that the state should centrally run the entire economy, 20 percent think that the state should have nothing to do with the running of the economy, and 17 percent had no views on the two alternatives.

Some 52 percent of respondents opted for the state's responsibility for assessing the needs of the people and for instructing enterprises to produce the necessary goods, and 42 percent of them opted for the full freedom of enterprises in deciding what they should produce to meet the needs. This shows that public opinion is divided on the question of economic management.

As for prices, 63 percent of the respondents think that it is better for the economy when the goverment fixes the prices on most goods and 28 percent of them think that it is better when prices are fixed by enterpises. Faced with the choice between the system under which the citizen works effectively to make the state richer and able to take care of his material needs and the system under which the citizen works primarily to look after himself without relying on the state for his welfare, while making the state richer by paying taxes, 62 percent of respondents said that the first system is better for the state's economy and 29 percent that the second system is better.

Asked what the state should do if it has at its disposal some reserve funds in 1986, 52 percent of respondents opted for housing construction; 44 percent for the construction and modernization of hospitals, kindergartens, and other social facilities; 28 percent for better supplies for farming; 24 percent for higher wages; 8 percent for the construction and modernization of foundries, mines, and plants producing industrial machines; and 9 percent for risky investments promising large returns quickly.

TALKS WITH SOVIETS ON JOINT PROJECTS SUMMARIZED

LD151502 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 15 -- Government working groups of Poland and the Soviet Union have held talks here since August on comprehensive intensification of mutual cooperation within coordination of the plans for the years 1986-1990.

Representatives of management of 17 Soviet ministries participated in the plenary talks that focused on issues of broadening coproduction and production specialization, joint projects aimed at replacing imports from capitalist states with own products, implementation of scientific and technological progress, and development of new generation products.

The sides also discussed possibilities and made initial decisions concerning the USSR's assistance, including joint enterpises, for completing some investment projects in Poland and creating new capabilities to increase production for the Polish and Soviet markets.

The adopted drafts of agreements comprise many specialization and cooperation ventures of significance for economic and technological development. They include modernization of ship repair base, production of building machines, mobile cranes among them, mining machines, and many others.

CEAUSESCU VISITS IASI FOR ACADEMIC YEAR OPENING

AU131835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/9/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu continued on September 13 their working visit to Iasi County where they met with collectives of important industrial units in the county seat.

Iasi city is a powerful economic, cultural and scientific centre of Romania. In the last two decades three large and modern industrial districts were built which gather 39 enterprises, of which the majority are of national significance. Almost all the basic branches of the Romanian industry are virtually represented there. At present Iasi's industry turns out an overall input worth 28.4 billion lei, i.e. 12 times larger than in 1965. Iasi also boasts more than 50 research and design institutes, subsidiaries and stations, being at the same time a major place of culture and education where over 100,000 pupils and students learn.

The first unit visited by the Romanian head of state today was the heavy-duty equipment works, one of the standard units of the Romanian industry which produces, among other things, complex large-tonnage and high-tech equipment for the metallurgical, chemical, mining and electric power industries, for the implementation of the priority programmes of the Romanian economy. The tasks were surveyed incumbent on the works in the current stage, and questions were approached relating to its further development. The Romanian head of state also saw round an industrial lyceum which trains personnel for the works.

The same day, President Nicolae Ceausescu visited the special machinery and machine-tools manufacturing enterprise, a modern unit whose highly complex technological products are demanded by various national industrial branches as well as by foreign end users.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Iasi County continues.

Speaks on Enterprises Visited

AU141337 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0748 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at rally to open the new academic year; in Iasi on 14 September -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: I want to begin by extending to you and to all inhabitants in the Iasi County and municipality warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government, and on my own behalf. [cheers, chants]

We are in Iasi County for the opening of the 1985-86 academic year. At the same time, we have also paid a working visit to certain industrial and agricultural units. I would like -- from the very beginning -- to mention at this big mass rally that we have gathered positive impressions from what we have visited the past few days.

Generally speaking, Iasi County has registered an industrial output of some 8 percent higher than last year. There are more than 3 months left before the end of the year and the end of the 5-year plan. Therefore, the possibility still exists for the working people in Iasi industry to score a more important development. From what we have noted from the pledges made by the working people and by the county party committee, it seems that in Iasi County, too, the year will end with a somewhat higher development rate than previously.

I would like to mention the particular impression I have about the enterprises I have visited. I want to make special mention of the heavy equipment combine which, in just a few years, has turned into a powerful industrial citadel already ranking among the few big units of this kind in our country. I talked with the working people and the managerial collective about the prospects of that combine. Taking into consideration the need for steel in this area and the possibilities that exist in that combine, we have decided that in the coming 2-3 years the combine should register a steel output of some 1 million metric tons; this would be almost four times Romania's steel output in 1938. [applause, cheers]

Consequently, Iasi will also turn into a strong iron, steel, and metallurgical center. I hope that the working people, the managerial collective, and the county party committee will take firm action to optimally implement these goals and to see to it that this new big combine of heavy industry turns into a strong center, a model of organization, productivity, and efficiency that turns out greatly efficient products and, as I stated yesterday, becomes the prototype of enterprises in communism. [cheers, chants]

I also gathered positive impressions in the enterprise for machine-tools and aggregates. There, too, positive results have been scored. There are also possibilities to achieve highly technical and high quality outputs. In general, the industry in Iasi has proper conditions for development and I want to express the conviction that the working people in all sectors in Iasi, need do all they can so that the Iasi industry will score increasingly better results in improving the technological level and quality and in increasing the efficiency and productivity of labor, so that in the new 5-year plan Iasi and its industry will turn into a powerful industrial center increasing its contribution to the general development of our homeland. [cheers, chants]

I have also visited some state and cooperative agricultural units. I noted concern for the achievement of increasingly better outputs. And on the basis of what I have seen in these units and in other units I visited, one can state that the current outputs are better than I understood from general remarks and that there are great possibilities for Iasi to register large yields in agriculture, too, contributing -- this way as well -- to the country's general development and implementation of the targets of the new agrarian revolution which presupposes a highly productive and highly efficient agriculture in all sectors. [cheers, chants]

During our visit, the first party secretary talks about the concern and measures that the county party committee and agricultural bodies are taking to achieve an output of at least 1 million metric tons of grain by 1990. This is an important goal, although I think ever larger yeilds can be achieved. It would have been a positive thing if the first secretary had mentioned this. I hope this will happen during the next meeting with agricultural cadres and the party aktiv. We must turn Iasi into a powerful agricultural county that will rank among other counties with positive results in our country. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, as I have mentioned, one of the goals of our visit was to open the new 1985-86 academic year. Through the new academic year we will proceed to a new stage of our homeland's development established by the 13th party congress, a stage that aims at Romania's general elevation to a new stage of development and level of civilization that will ensure a constant increase in the material and cultural living standard of our people, material and cultural improvement, and the constant strengthening of Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

During our visit to educational establishments we visited an industrial lyceum in which we were able to become acquainted with the development and concerns of the overall education in lyceums.

Today we visited a faculty of the Polytechnical Institute and were able to become familiar with certain concerns of the overall university education in Iasi. Generally speaking, we have gathered positive impressions. Throughout our country, excellent conditions have been created for education, in general education, lyceums, and in higher education. We have a positive material base, a highly trained educational staff, and wonderful young people in general and higher education who spare no efforts to constantly acquire the most modern knowledge in all areas. This prepares them to be good builders of socialism and communism and good citizens of our homeland ensuring the continuation -- on a higher level -- of our people's and socialist nation's development. [cheers, chants]

It gave me special pleasure to note the development of a close cooperation between education, research, and the production process, and to note that Iasi residents -- precisely as a result of this organic unity between these three fields of activity -- have achieved positive results in creating certain technologies and research projects of great value. One of the research results of this kind is at a world level. In any case, if such a comparison can be made it means that this research work is a positive one. It is an important achievement and it shows the capability of our research worker to fulfill the target set forth by the 13th party congress, namely to elevate Romanian science to a higher level and to hold -- in a few fields -- a leading place in world science. We have such capability. In the past, too, Romanian scientists registered such results and held such leading positions in world science. With our current possibilities we must do all we can to strongly develop Romanian science, to hold an important place in world sciences. [cheers, chants]

On the opening of the new academic year, I want to extend to all educational staff, all pupils, students, and their parents warmest congratulations and wishes to score better and better results in all educational areas, and to act with great determination to elevate their level of general knowledge and to broaden their horizon of knowledge in all areas, this being a vital requirement in order to ensure dignified builders of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

From this mass rally in Iasi I want to convey to all educational staff, pupils, students, and to the parents in our homeland warmest congratulations and wishes for successes in all areas of education, research, and the production process. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, at the beginning of the new academic year -- as I have mentioned -- we actually proceed to the new development stage of our homeland. The 13th party congress defined -- in general terms -- these targets and they are known to you. Our basis is the party program of building a comprehensively developed socialist society. It is necessary for us to do all we can in the new 5-year plan to resolutely implement the 13th party congress decisions of developing the forces of production and of increasing labor productivity and efficiency to a greater extent in all areas. Only thus will we have all the necesssary conditions for developing the material-technological base of our homeland and for improving the material and cultural level of our people.

Within this framework, education and scientific research must hold an even more important place. We cannot implement the targets of a new 5-year plan and the targets put forward for the future for the continuation of communism without basing our overall activity in all areas on the most modern achievements of science and technology and the most modern achievementsof human knowledge in general.

We must do all we can to more effectively elevate professional and general training and to improve the level of knowledge of our youth and all our people in all areas. Our education must be a revolutionary education at all levels.

It must take into account training youth for work and struggle, for constantly acting in a revolutionary spirit, without ever being content with what they have achieved. We must train them to always look ahead, to act to unravel further and further the secrets of nature and the universe, and to use all that knowledge for the general development of the life and well-being of our people and of mankind in general.

We must understand, dear comrades, that it is also necessary to focus our attention in education on patriotic education and on the love for our homeland, for our party, and for the cause of socialism and communism in our homeland. [cheers, chants]

We must see to it that our homeland's young people will be aware of the long heroic past of our people who, in the most difficult times and always, carried high the banner of struggle to defend their own existence, indepdence, and to be master of their destiny. [cheers, chants] We have wonderful traditions of revolutionary struggle, right here in Iasi. We have had a strong revolutionary movement.

We must treasure the revolutionary actions taken by the communists, those to whom we owe everything that exists in our homeland today. [cheers, chants]

Throughout the country we have achieved -- during the years of socialist construction -- great revolutionary transformations in industrializing our homeland and developing agriculture, and if we look in general to Iasi we can note -- as we can in all counties throughout our homeland -- that we have achieved great results in socialist construction. Those who knew Iasi 30 years ago can appreciate -- as they should -- the great achievements and revolutionary changes in the overall socioeconomic development and regeneration and forging of a new and modern city worthy of the era of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and advance toward communism. [cheers, chants]

This is why, on the opening of the new academic year, I want to call on the young people in all educational areas and throughout the country to learn, learn, and learn again. Dear friends, do all you can to acquire the most elevated knowledge in all areas. Learn to be revolutionaries and patriots; be worthy citizens of free and independent Romania. Learn and learn again in order to be able to continue the revolutionary traditions of our people and in order to constantly and always ensure the dignity, freedom, and existence of our socialist nation. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in our overall policy of socialist construction we are constantly concerned with developing international relations with all countries in the world, irrespective of social system. We act with great determination to contribute to halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, in order to ensure peace for our people and for all mankind. Only under conditions of peace will we be able to focus our efforts on the implementation of the targets put forward by the party congress and by the program of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and advance toward communism. [cheers, chants]

We are firmly determined to intensify efforts and international cooperation with all peoples in Europe and on all continents. We are firmly convinced that, by acting unitedly, people can halt the arms race, can bar the road to a nuclear catastrophe, and can ensure peace in the world.

From this mass rally in Iasi, once again I want to call on the European people to unite their efforts to halt the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe and to bring about the withdrawal of existing ones, to achieve a united Europe without nuclear weapons, a Europe of peace and cooperation among all equal nations. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in conclusion once again I would like to call on all working people in Iasi County and municipality to do all they can to conclude this year and the overall 1981-85 5-Year Plan with optimal results to hold one of the best positions and if possible be among the first in the competition between counties. I would have nothing against it if you held first place. I would welcome this. [cheers, chants]

As I mentioned at the People's Councils Congress, you must make great efforts to properly prepare for the new 5-year plan, for the 1986 Plan, so that Iasi County, too, will make every effort in this respect. It has great capacities -- both technological and human in particular -- to achieve better results in all areas in the new 5-year plan. I am convinced that Iasi people will do all they can to hold a leading place in the next 5-year plan as well. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction, I wish you and all Iasi residents greater and greater success in all areas; much good health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

ANDREI, PUNGAN MEET TUNISIAN ECONOMY MINISTER

AU131817 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/9/1985 — Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview with Rachid Safr, Tunisian minister of economy, with whom he discussed aspects of development of the economic relations between the two countries as well as international questions of mutual interest.

The Tunisian minister also met Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. The two ministers signed the protocol between the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Tunisia on developing economic exchanges over 1986-1990.

Tunisian Economic Session Ends

AU131704 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1639 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/9/1985 -- The tenth session of the joint Romanian-Tunisian Commission of Economic Cooperation analysed the current stage of economic relations between Romania and Tunisia, with emphasis on their positive course. With the possibilities of the two countries' economies as a basis, new measures were set apt to further deepen and develop economic cooperation, increase and diversify commercial exchanges on mutually advantageous terms.

At the end of the proceedings, the co-chairmen of the commission signed the session's protocol.

INDONESIA'S SUHARTO ARRIVES; MET BY CEAUSESCU

AU160950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/9/1985 -- General Suharto, president of Indonesia, and Mme Tien Suharto arrived in Bucharest on Monday morning for an official visit of friendship to Romania upon the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu.

At Otopeni Airport the distinguished Indonesian guests were welcomed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu, by other Romanian officials.

PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA VISITS SFRY 13-15 Sep

Arrival Ceremony

LD131508 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Sep (TANJUG) -- Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina, arrived on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia this afternoon at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. At Belgrade airport the guest from Argentina was welcomed and greeted by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. A ceremonious welcome with highest honors reserved for foreign heads of state was organized for the president of Argentina. Official Yugoslav-Argentine top level talks will start tomorrow. This afternoon Raul Alfonsin will lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Avala and visit the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center.

Vlajkovic Argentine TV Remarks

AU131955 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Sept 85

[Text] Radovan Vlajkovic, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, has given an interview to Argentine Television in connection with President Alfonsin's visit to our country.

Expressing his welcome to the head of the Argentine state, Radovan Vlajkovic answered a question about activities of the nonaligned countries and pointed out that the declaration and other documents recently adopted in Luanda expressed the Nonaligned Movement's full commitment and dynamic nature in the search for solutions for unsolved international problems. Speaking about the forthcoming jubilee session of the UN General Assembly, Vladjkovic said that the session would provide an opportunity to emphasize the irreplaceable role of the world organization, as well as an opportunity for the nonaligned countries to demonstrate their enormous moral and political strength by making their full contribution to solving international problems.

The president of Yugoslavia's Presidency assessed the economic relations between Yugoslavia and Argentina as good on the whole, but added that the economic cooperation does not fully match the good political relations between the two countries.

Vlajkovic Remarks to TELAM

PY142352 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2030 GMT 14 Sept 85

[By TELAM special correspondent Graciela Petcoff]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TELAM) -- Yugoslav President Radovan Vlajkovic stated today that in this country we know very well that since Raul Alfonsin assumed the Argentine presidency good results have been obtained in foreign policy. President Alfonsin is also getting good results from his efforts to democratize Argentine political life.

In remarks made to TELAM, the Yugoslav president said: My country's government and I, personally, are very satisfied because President Alfonsin's visit to Yugoslavia will facilitate the exchange of opinions on important world issues -- among which he stressed the unfavorable and complex relations that force us to seek a solution through dialogue.

He then stated that the subjects discussed with Alfonsin include the tension of international relations, the disarmament problem, the economic problems that are adversely affecting the developing nations in particular, and the need to change this situation and replace it with a New International Economic Order. Vlajkovic said he and Alfonsin agree that the interests of the developed countries must be in keeping with those of the developing nations.

He then recalled that the nonaligned conference was held not long ago in Luanda, and that Yugoslavia and Argentina were very active on that occasion, showing a great similarity on issues and working closely together. Regarding the Luanda declaration, Vlajkovic said it expresses great dynamism in solving economic problems and international tensions. He added that most of our talks (with Alfonsin) referred to these matters.

Regarding relations between the two countries, the Yugoslav president said they are good. He added: However, trade is not as good as our political relations, our mutual political interest, and our new possibilities.

He then referred to the upcoming UN General Assembly on the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. He said that this will be a good opportunity for the majority of world leaders to meet, because a wide exchange of opinion on world matters will be possible. He also said that it will be an opportunity to emphasize the important and irreplaceable role of the United Nations, through which all countries can express their responsibility for the destiny of mankind.

He also pointed out that this will be a special occasion for the Nonaligned Movement to express their moral and political force and contribute to the solution of international problems.

Finally, Vlajkovic conveyed special greetings to the large Yugoslav community living in Argentina, whom he said showed great interest in their old land during World War II, and together with which they are showing great interest in and contributing to the development of Argentina. He said to the Yugoslav residents and descendents: We want them to continue to be loyal to Argentina, but not forget their old land.

Begins Talks With Vlajkovic

LD141327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- The official Yugoslav-Argentine top-level talks opened in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade this morning. The two countries' delegations were led by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin. During the 2-hour friendly exchange of views, which proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere, the two sides referred to the traditional links between the peoples of the two countries and to the similar nature of their struggle for independence, to safeguard peace, and for progress in the world.

Most attention was devoted to the possible ways of promoting bilateral cooperation. It was noted that the two sides share an interest in the further promotion of cooperation in all spheres on the basis of mutual benefit and other principles that Yugoslavia and Argentina advocate as member countries of the Nonaligned Movement. The two presidents agreed that this visit and talks will contribute to the realization of that goal.

As for international subjects, more attention was paid to economic problems. This is understandable in view of the two countries' international economic positions. They are both feeling the impact of inequitable economic relations in the world, which are having a most adverse effect on the developing countries. The two sides advocate international economic relations based on justice, without the present protectionist measures and discrimination. Developing countries, the two sides stressed, must be given a chance to participate on an equal footing in world trade.

A considerable part of the talks dealt with the problem of debts. In that context the political aspect of the problem and the need for a dialogue between creditors and debtors were stressed. The two sides also drew attention to interdependence in economic development at all international levels.

During the talks the signs that the superpowers are prepared to conduct a dialogue were deemed positive. It was, however, stressed that peace, the relaxation of tension, disarmament, and other international problems concern not only great powers but all members of the world community. It was underscored that the UN anniversary session would be a good opportunity for the promotion of the principles of the UN Charter.

During the discussion on crisis areas, attention was devoted mainly to the situation in Central America. The two sides stressed the principle of noninterference and each country's right to its own independent development. They also expressed support for the activities of the Contadora Group.

Also this morning there were meetings of the two countries' ministers, who discussed several specific issues of international life and bilateral economic cooperation. The outcome of these talks will be announced tomorrow during the final round of Yugoslav-Argentine top-level talks.

Meets With Planinc

LD142037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina received Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Exeuctive Council, in his Dedinje residence today. During a cordial and friendly conversation characterized by a very significant dialogue, the two sides examined the most important issues concerning the current situation in the world, as well as those related to the further promotion of Yugoslav-Argentine cooperation, particularly on the economic plan. Also present on the Yugoslav side were Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council, Andrej Grahor, deputy chairman of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications; and Filip Matic, ambassador of the SFRY to Argentina. On the Argentine side were Dante Caputo, minister of foreign relations and worship; Juan Vital Sourrouille, minister of economy; Juan Carlos Gimenez Melo, Argentine ambassador to the SFRY; and other officials.

Attention was mainly devoted to international economic relations, that is, the present difficult position of developing countries. Both sides noted that the problem of establishing more just international relations and speeding up the progress of developing countries are among the most pressing issues that the international community, particularly the nonaligned countries, are facing. It is natural that in this context the debt problem was one of the main topics of today's dialogue. Both sides stressed that the debt problem is a major political issue that must be resolved jointly between debtors and creditors.

It is an illusion, they pointed out, to consider that the present system of debt rescheduling in a number of countries could represent a permanent solution to this problem. It can only be tackled through necessary measures in the international economic system, which could ensure the speedier development of developing countries -- thus creating conditions for the repayment of their debt, which is constantly growing due to high interest rates and unequal trade conditions in the world.

The president of the Federal Executive Council dwelt on our country's great efforts aimed at realizing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and higher exports have been on the way, as well as its resolve to build a more constructive economy that would be able to more successfully compete on the international market.

President Alfonsin talked about similar problems facing Argentina and said efforts exerted in order to achieve a more productive economy and higher exports have been slowed down by various protectionist meadures applied by developed countries, which affect the prices of Argentina's export goods.

In view of the very good political relations between the two countries, both sides agreed on the need to do even more to ensure the promotion of economic cooperation. Despite the geographical distance between Yugoslavia and Argentina there are grounds for further expanding this cooperation through various compensation businesses. Speaking about Argentina's wish to consolidate trade relations, President Alfonsin pointed out that for this reason a large group of the most prominent Argentine businessmen came with him in order to discuss concrete possibilities with Yugoslav businessmen.

President Alfonsin invited the president of the Federal Executive Council to visit Argentina, which she accepted with pleasure.

Vlajkovic Dinner Toast

LD142223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1834 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife gave a formal dinner in honor of Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina, and his wife in the Palace of the Federation tonight. Apart from the members of the two country's delegations that are participating in the talks, the dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was also attended by representatives of the political and social life of the federation, Serbia and Belgrade, as well as other distinguished guests. During the dinner the host and his guest delivered toasts.

In his toast Radovan Vlajkovic said President Alfonsin's visit to Yugoslavia reaffirms the conviction that the two countries share views on the struggle for peace and prosperity. They are prepared to make contributions to each other and to the world, in keeping with the principles of nonaligned policy and the UN Charter.

We are consolidating the already beneficial practice of meetings with each other, which encourage our relations and enhance the struggle we are waging together with other nonaligned countries. Knowing each other better, we will also cooperate better, in the interest of both countries. In compliance with our needs, we will support the strategic aims of developing countries, to which we belong. Under the existing circumstances oriented toward development, Vlajkovic said, mutual economic cooperation must be devoted greater attention. Here I have in mind above all the higher forms of cooperation that our economies need now, in a time when we are facing great difficulties -- everyone in his own way.

For this reason I stress the need for the further development of what we have already started, but also for new ideas and fresh possibilities. This is also a task for our economies and governments. In this we are assisted by a long tradition of many generations of Argentine citizens of Yugoslav origin. I believe that this and other ties between us, which we jointly nurtured, will be strengthened by the firm bridges of friendship and cooperation.

We monitor the efforts of your government, and your personal efforts, on the plan for the development and democratic renaissance of your country and its intensive and constructive international activity -- of which you, Mr President, are a distinguished exponent -- with great attention and confidence. I am glad that I share common worries and ways towards the solutions of the problems with you.

The acute crisis in international relations is pursuing its own logical and frightening course year after year. Many things that once we could only anticipate have been coming true in an increasingly alarming form. Self-destruction is a reality reaffirmed again and again by new weapons. At the same time, the hotbeds of crisis, conflicts, hampered development, aspirations toward domination and attacks on other's independence, pressures, and attempts to prevent the democratization of international relations represent constant trials for the already fragile peace and security.

If the superpowers were to show a degree of responsibility toward the world peace and security that was more or less in keeping with the prestige they have for destroying it, we could hope for more optimistic prospects. However, their renewed dialogue and talks on disarmament, however important or stimulating, will not change the overall dark picture of the world unless all the countries and factors in international relations join together. Detente can only exist in its entity and can survive only as an integral part of everyone's behavior.

This phenomenon of the interdependence of the world, noted ages ago, is inseparable from its development. In all vital issues it imposes a dialogue as the only solution and the rapprochement of the stands and perception of joint interests as the only way out of the crisis of the world economy. Recently in Luanda the nonaligned reiterated their readiness to the developed world -- they confirmed the political concept of solutions. On their part they will have to impart even greater meaning into the concept of solutions by stepping up reciprocal cooperation, introducing their own potentials and the complementary aspects of their economies into reciprocal cooperation, and reasserting a realistic platform for solving the most urgent problems on a priority basis. A new international economic system cannot be attained by short cuts or confrontation, but precisely through patient, constructive, and, especially, persistent efforts.

We follow and value your activity on this plane, especially on your continent, for a unified approach and to integrate and strengthen Latin American countries, as well as your efforts to resolve all the conflicts by peaceful means and for dialogue on an equal footing, without force and pressure. This is the very thing that the Contadora Group is working for in the Central American crisis. They find strong and significant support in the Argentinian stance and action.

For nonaligned objectives this has a much wider effect because of the international aspect of each of the many world focal points of crisis and prevention of global consequences.

The legitimate aspirations of the peoples of Latin America to national, political, economic, social, and cultural independence are a natural continuation of all the historic aspirations of mankind to a better world, a world of general progress and prosperity. This is why they have the support of all those who fight for this kind of world.

Receives Award

LD142309 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2215 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- At a function held in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade, Radovan Vlajkovic, president on the SFRY Presidency, presented to Argentinian President Raul Alfonsin the Order of Yugoslav Grand Star, awarded to him by the SFRY Presidency as a recognition for his contribution to the struggle for peace and all-round development of Yugoslav-Argentinian cooperation. During the same function President Alfonsin presented to Radovan Vlajkovic the highest Argentinian decoration, the Order of Liberator San Martin, for his contribution to consolidation of peace in the world and for promotiong Yugoslav-Argentinian cooperation.

Gives Press Conference

LD151121 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1030 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, September 15 (TANJUG) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin stated at a press conference here today that Yugoslavia and Argentina have very similar stands on a series of international questions, and wish to expand bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic field. He positively assessed his talks with top Yugoslav officials and expressed gratitude for the warm hospitality extended to him in Yugoslavia.

At the press conference held in his Belgrade residence, Alfonsin said that the similarity of Yugoslav-Argentine views is particularly demonstrated as far as the activity of the nonaligned countries, the ensuring of universal justice and peace in international relations, the establishment of the New International Economic Order and the cooperation of the developing countries are concerned. The Argentine president assessed that the developing countries' debts are a consequence of the interest policy, protectionism, and various barriers. The technological gap between the industrialized and the developing countries was growing ever wider, he stressed.

Alfonsin also said that Argentina has the right to Islas Malvinas and is prepared to support those rights at all international forums. Argentina strives for a peaceful settlement of this problem and respect for the United Nations principles, but has come up against the reluctance of Great Britain to approach negotiations. Other countries should exert influence on the British Government so that it changes it stand, Alfonsin said. He paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its support to Argentina. The Argentine president also pledged for a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Central America.

Holds Final Talks

LD151556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1402 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- The final Yugoslav-Argentine talks were held in Belgrade today. They were characterized by the similarity of views on all those issues that were discussed during the 2 previous days.

The two countries' delegations were headed by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY presidency; and Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina.

During the talks, which went on for nearly 2 hours, ministers of individual departments submitted reports on their talks. During the past 2 days separate meetings were held between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dante Caputo, Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship; and between Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Juan Sourouille, Argentine minister of economy. At the same time talks were held between Argentine and Yugoslav businessmen.

During the top-level talks today, views were exchanged on a large number of themes, and realization of some ideas that were voiced at the recently held ministerial conference of the nonaligned in Luanda were particularly stressed. Both sides positively assessed this gathering, particularly its plans for the movement's further activity and the consolidation of its action unity. They stated that attempts to make the movement follow a specific ideology had failed. The Luanda document was assessed as a basis that will guide the movement toward its historic role. Radovan Vlajkovic and Raul Alfonsin examined the ways of keeping pace with the technological development, because, as they noted, the further exacerbation in the field of technological development could increase the existing gap between developing countries and the industrially developed ones. The two presidents pointed to the need for mutual cooperation among developing countries, as well as their cooperation with developed ones.

Also on the agenda were the issues connected with economic cooperation, on both a bilateral and multilateral level. Special attention was devoted to Yugoslav-Argentine economic cooperation, which it was noted is satisfactory. Both sides agreed that bilateral business contacts should be more frequent so that each side can acquaint itself with the other's markets. A special council will be formed to encourage economic cooperation. Concrete projects were also established to bring the two countries' economies closer to one another.

The Argentine president invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit Argentina, which the latter accepted with pleasure.

Departs 15 Sep

LD151558 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1511 GMT 15 Sep 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 15 (TANJUG) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin left here this afternoon from an official and friendly visit in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslavia Presidency. Send-off party at Belgrade airport included President of Yugoslavia Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic.

Joint Communique Issued

LD151856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- The following joint communique on Yugoslav-Argentine talks was issued today at the end of the visit to Yugoslavia of the Argentinian President Raul Ricardo Alfonsin:

At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency, the president of Argentina, Dr Raul Ricardo Alfonsin, paid an official and friendly visit to the SFRY from 13 to 15 September 1985.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and the president of Argentina, Dr Raul Alfonsin, discussed the present situation and the development of bilateral relations and exchanged views on most topical international issues, especially on the situation in and the activities of the Nonaligned Movement.

Dr Juan Caputo, minister of foreign relations and worship; Dr Juan Sourrouille, minister of economy and finance; Carlos Gorostiza, secretary for culture; and other personalities took part in the talks on the Argentine side. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Dr Rickard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; Andrej Grahov, deputy chairman of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed committee; and other personages took part on the Yugoslav side.

During his stay in Belgrade the Argentine president, Dr Raul R. Alfonsin, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Mount Avala, and visited the Flower House and the Memorial Center, where he laid flowers on President Tito's grave, while in Friendship Park he planted a tree of peace. The Argentine president was presented with a golden memorial plaque of the city of Belgrade. President Raul Alfonsin met Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

In a cordial atmosphere, and particularly bearing in mind the exceptional point of time as regards our bilateral relations, the president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of Argentina agreed that in various areas realistic conditions exist for expanding reciprocal cooperation and using the complementary potentials of their economies. Both sides stressed their interest in and readiness to make additional efforts to further enrich and enhance bilateral relations and cooperation in the economic, political, cultural, scientific, information, and other fields.

The two sides paid tribute to the contribution that the Yugoslav emigrants in Argentina, as loyal citizens of their new country, have made to the promotion and consolidation of friendly bilateral relations and to better reciprocal understanding.

The Argentine president, Dr Raul R. Alfonsin, referred to Yugoslavia's contribution to the formation and leading role of the nonaligned policy in overcoming the bloc division. The Argentine president paid tribute to the SFRY as one of the initiators of the democratic and progressive transformation of the world. He stressed the Argentine Government's wish to strengthen its relations with those nations that do not accept membership in big military alliances -- this being an expression of enhancement of national autonomy, sovereign equality of the states, and territorial integrity.

Both sides stressed that Argentina and Yugoslavia are resolutely and tirelessly committed to peace and security in the world and to the establishment of a new international economic system.

The two sides stressed that the establishment of a dialogue between the United States and the USSR represents a positive development, which will have an encouraging impact on the relaxation of international tension, renewal of the process of detente, and greater understanding and peace in the world, and will contribute to progress in the field of disarmament.

Both sides noted that the arms race is in itself a cause of unfavorable relations in the world and that it reflects in a most direct way on the position of the developing countries. The two countries' loyalty to the objective of general and complete disarmament and all the actions and initiatives made in that direction was confirmed.

Radovan Vlakjovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, briefed President Raul R. Alfonsin on Yugoslavia's activity and efforts to strengthen security and to promote peaceful cooperation in Europe and pointed out the importance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament.

The two sides expressed their concern over responsible international factors' unreadiness to take necessary measures to halt further deterioration in the position of nonaligned and developing countries. In this connection the two presidents fully endorsed the proposals and initiatives adopted at the Luanda nonaligned ministerial conference, especially those referring to the problems of the excessive indebtedness of the developing countries. They express the hope that they will be given a positive reply and specific actions will be taken during the forthcoming jubilee session of the UN General Assembly. In the two presidents' assessment, this would amount to a powerful contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

The two presidents agreed on the importance of reciprocal economic cooperation on the part of the developing countries for the consolidation of their economies and their consequential negotiating vis-a-vis the developed countries. They stressed that economic relations between the developing countries, both bilateral and multilateral, should be further developed and supported by economic policy measures. They rendered their full support for the forthcoming negotiations on the introduction of trade preferences among the developing countries.

Having noted that colonialism and neocolonialism are still present in the world, the two sides reiterated their support for the process of decolonialization and stressed their commitment regarding intensified efforts to fully do away with the last vestiges of these unequal and anachronistic forms of dependence.

The Yugoslav Government expressed its support for the sovereign rights of the Republic of Argentina over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia, and South Sandwich Islands, whereby it confirmed its consistent stance as regards the nonaligned stands and decisions and the UN General Assembly resolutions calling upon Argentina and Great Britain to resume the negotiations as soon as possible in order to devise a peaceful solution about their conflict over sovereignty

Both sides expressed their concern over the development of the situation in Central America and stressed that, as in other crisis areas, the solution of the crisis has to be sought through the respect for territorial integrity, independence, sovereignty, nonintervention, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, and the right to the choice of one's own path of development. In this sense both sides reiterated that they fully support the activity of the Contadora Group countries.

The president of the SFRY Presidency expressed Yugoslavia's support for the struggle of the countries and peoples of Latin America for democratization, national emancipation, free development, and faster progress.

The two presidents stressed the importance of the nonaligned policy and movement as a global, independent, and extra-bloc factor of international relations and its irreplaceable role in the struggle for peace, security, and general progress in the world.

In this context they stressed the importance of the conclusions of the recent ministerial conference in Luanda on the essential questions of peace, security, disarmament, development, and the establishment of democratic international relations.

By holding this important meeting in Luanda the nonaligned countries confirmed the special importance and support that the movement gives to the anticolonial struggle of the people in southern Africa.

Expressing satisfaction over the fact that the eighth summit of nonaligned countries will be held in Zimbabwe, the two sides confirmed their conviction that this nonaligned summit will confirm and strengthen the path toward unity and their orientation for action.

The two sides stressed the importance of the strict respect for the principles of the UN Charter, especially those on banning the threat and the use of force, on nonintervention, on the sovereign equality of states, on the peaceful solution of disputes and conflicts, and on respect for international agreements. In connection with the celebration of 40 years of its activity, both sides pointed out the importance of strengthening the role of the UN organization and the need for the United Nations to operate efficiently in the implementation of resolutions and decisions concerning the solution of international conflicts and problems. The jubilee anniversary of the establishment of the world organization should be used to reaffirm all its positive achievements and strengthen its role in the struggle for peace, cooperation, development, and progress.

The two sides stressed the importance of reciprocal cooperation in international forums and made the assessment that they both have the aim, within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, of coordinating their views during the discussion of major world problems and the possibilities of their solution. Both sides manifested their interest in looking for mutually useful and constructive solutions and agreed that this visit will contribute to consolidation of relations, cooperation, and friendship between the two countries and peoples.

During the talks the two sides paid special attention to questions of promoting economic cooperation. The evaluation was made that there are both reciprocal interest and realistic opportunities for raising bilateral economic relations to a much higher level and enriching them with new higher and more up-to-date forms such as joint investments, industrial cooperation, reciprocal technology transfer, joint appearance on third markets, and others.

A group of prominent businessmen, representatives of the private sector in Argentina, were in President Alfonsin's party. They held separate talks with representatives of economic departments and associated labor organizations in Yugoslavia. These talks demonstrated that agro-industry, oil, gas, petrochemicals, electronics, communications, and some other branches of industry could provide the opportunities for the development of higher forms of economic cooperation.

The Yugoslav side showed a special interest in taking part in the implementation of the program of railway modernization in Argentina. The Argentine side expressed readiness to consider this possibility at the time when these investments and this work become topical.

The Argentine president expressed his gratitude to the president of the SFRY Presidency for the cordial and friendly hospitality accorded to him during his stay in Yugoslavia and invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit the Republic of Argentina in the near future. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

HASANI ADDRESSES GNJILANE AKTIV ON NATIONALISM

AU102029 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 85 p 6

[R. Stojiljkovic report]

[Text] Gnjilane, 1 Sep -- At last night's session of the Gnjilane political aktiv, which was attended by Sinan Hasani, Bajram Selimi, and Aleksandar Peric, Stojan Tunjakovic, president of the communal committee, and Fahredin Bedjeti, president of the communal assembly, in their introductory reports assessed the political-security and economic situation in the commune as favorable. It was said that this community is not immune to the perifidious activity of Albanian, and lately also Serbian-nationalism -- as wlll as to a series of weaknesses and failure -- but a decrease in international and other conflicts and the political situation are leading to the stabilization of relations. Despite those results on the political and economic plane, reports by some public media -- such as the report on Djordje Martinovic, as well as on the cases at the 16 September Trade Work Organization and in Pozaranj village -- present the Yugoslav public with a different picture of this community, which it does not deserve. This also leads to the destabilization of the situation and fosters further emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, the introductory report said.

In his speech Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, first expressed satisfaction at the business results achieved in the commune under rather complex conditions of business operation and at the results of work to alleviate the fall in the standard of living.

Assessing the Djordje Martinovic case as tragic, Sinan Hasani said that the case has been needlessly politicized and that it had needlessly become a measure for the political situation in Kosovo and beyond. The case is obviously being manipulated and a feeling of taking sides has been created with the public -- which has reached even the political forums -- all about whether he inflicted the injuries on himself or whether they were the result of violence. Hasani further noted that he was aware of the failures by security organs andpolitical work in this case, which was manifested through two contradictory reports that then caused dilemmas in all communities. He thinks, however, that in this case silence on the part of sociopolitical organizations before the public would have had far worse consequences than those that have been created by its being overemphasized. The media must approach their duties responsibly, without politicizing and manipulating and especially in such cases, if they want to serve their people and not the enemy -- who is taking advantage of this -- until proceedings are opened and the case is completely cleared.

Finally, Hasani spoke about the problem of emigration, pointing to failures in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and in unmasking its ideology before the people. In what we contend in theory -- that nationalism is the greatest evil for the nation in question -- we have failed in practice. It happens, therefore, that a perpetrator of a negative phenomena does not feel the condemnation of his community, and then the entire Albanian nation is blamed for that, which only favors Albanian nationalism. This leads to confrontations, and that is where Hasani sees causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenengrins from Kosovo. He spoke in favor of adopting specific programs for the return of people who emigrated.

SERBIA FORMS GROUP ON LCY POSITIONS ON RELATIONS

AU131733 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Jelena Radovanovc report]

[Excerpt] The Central Committee Presidium of the Serbia LC has formed a working group that has been charged with preparing a joint program of activities in the implementation of the Positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on Relations in the SR of Serbia. Radisa Gacic is the head of the working group and its members are Bogdan Trifunovic, Spiro Galovic, Radoje Stefanovic, and Milutin Milosevic. Bajram Selimi and Sinan Sahiti from Kosovo and Vukasin Loncar and Miroslav Francuski from Vojvodina are also members of this working group. The working group faces a difficult and complex task, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Central Committee, pointed out, and a high degree of tolerance, patience, and responsibility will be required to reach unified views. Stambolic recalled that the LCY Central Committee Presidium was completely united in the adoption of its position and he emphasized that this document should also be implemented in a unified way.

The presidium also discussed the question of material standard of students and the university and topical questions concerning the struggle for the quality of studies. Jelena Radiovanovc reports:

In Serbia proper without provinces there are about 110,000 students, in Vojvodina there are 32,000 students, and in Kosovo there are 38,000 students. In the period when the economy is experiencing an ever-deeper crisis, education has been subjected to a policy of strict saving, Mila Korugic, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium, said in her introductory report on this topic. She backed up this statement with the information that the share of higher education in Serbia without provinces in the national income declined from 1 percent in 1978 and 0.68 percent in 1984. This fall the registration of students at the university faculties decreased by 55 percent as compared with 1980. This large decline in the total number of students has been accompanied by significant changes in the composition of the registered student body. Thus, school education has now been brought into accord with changes in development. These changes have virtually exhausted possibilities for influencing the unemployment problems through the student registration system.

Miodrag Jabloanovic, president of the Pristina University action conference, says that this year the Pristina university has 11,000 registered students and that 4,000 of these students have been accommodated in student homes. Young people known for their participation in hostile activities have not been granted the right to accommodation in student homes, Jablanovic said.

LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU102026 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 85 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of 2 September, the National Day of the SRV, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency with warm congratulations and best wishes to Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of independence, congratulations with best wishes have also been sent by SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi to Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, and by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.